

# DAKOTA COUNTY HERALD.

State Historical Society

Motto: All The News When It Is News.

VOL 24.

DAKOTA CITY, NEBRASKA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 17, 1916.

NO. 25.

## U. S. PROPOSAL O. K. FRENCH LOSE FIGHT

REVISED NOTE IN LUSITANIA CASE AT HAND—GOVERNMENTS IN ACCORD.

### ELIMINATE WORD "ASSUMES"

Preceding Mention of Liability for Injury to Neutrals, Berlin Consents to Suggestion that Word "Recognizes" Be Submitted.

Western Newspaper Union News Service.

Washington, D. C.—Germany has agreed to the suggestion of the United States that she substitute the words "recognizes liability" for the words "assumes liability" in the tentative draft of the communication designed to settle the Lusitania case. The revised draft has been received from Berlin and submitted to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff, the German ambassador.

Several other changes desired by the United States and described as being of minor importance have been made. In one instance Germany is understood to have proposed a change in the language suggested by the American government.

From high Teutonic authority came the statement that it was expected the Lusitania case would be finally settled to the satisfaction of the United States and Germany.

American officials say the two governments were "substantially in accord."

Tentative officials seem most confident in agreeing to the American request to the word "recognize" for the word "assumes," preceding the mention of liability of Germany to make reparation for injury to neutrals, the Berlin foreign office had removed a cause of possible difficulty.

### ABSENCE OF POMP.

Quiet Opening of Britain's New Parliament—No Royal Display.

London.—There was little that was spectacular or sensational about the opening day of the new session of the British parliament. The parliament started on its business with a sober air befitting the serious business which it is to accomplish in the next few weeks. The prime minister, Mr. Asquith, in the house of commons, and the secretary for war, Earl Kitchener, in the house of lords, reviewed the present status of the nation's affairs. Mr. Asquith appealed for national economy; Earl Kitchener closed with an expression of the hope that the new system of army enlistments would yield the required number of men to carry the war to a decisive conclusion.

But for the presence of a number of ladies listening to the king's speech, the upper chamber would have had a bare aspect, as there were not twenty peers present when the five commissions whose duty it was to open parliament in the absence of King George took their places on the woolsack.

### No Abatement in Hunt.

Chicago.—There is no abatement in the police search for persons who were suspected of having a share in what was termed a nation wide anarchistic conspiracy against established society which came to light with the discovery that guests at the banquet here last week in honor of Archbishop Mundelein were the victims of a plot to poison them.

### Postpone Fight.

Chicago.—Dave Lewishohn, Chicago representative of the promoters of the Willard-Moran boxing match, has stated that Saturday, March 25, had been tentatively selected as the date to which the fight will be postponed. Willard is said to have refused flatly to fight on March 8, the date originally set.

### May Ignore U. S. Proposal.

Washington, D. C.—The United States, it was said by high authority at the state department, concedes that the entente allies are within their rights under prevailing international law in arming merchant ships for defensive purposes, no matter what conditions exist on the seas.

### Files Wilson's Name.

Springfield, Ill.—Charles Boeschstein, Democratic national committee man for Illinois, has filed Woodrow Wilson's primary petition as a candidate for the Democratic nomination for president with Secretary of State Stevenson. The petition contained more than 4,000 names.

### Case of German Activity.

London.—The Times naval correspondent expresses the belief that the recent increased activity of the German fleet is due to the appointment of a new commander in chief, whose name has not been divulged, and the pressing into service of new vessels.

### Sir John Turner Dead.

London.—Sir John Turner, principal of Edinburgh university, has died in Edinburgh at the age of 83. He was editor of the Journal of Anatomy and Physiology and author of several works on anatomy and anthropology.

### Marched Through Streets.

El Paso, Tex.—Six prisoners under death sentence were marched through the streets of Juarez for half an hour, escorted by three drum corps and a regiment of soldiers, prior to the execution of three of the accused.

## ACTIVITIES ON THE WEST FRONT

BERLIN ANNOUNCES GAIN OF SEVEN HUNDRED YARDS OF FOE'S POSITIONS.

### CHAMPAGNE SCENE OF FIGHT

Fierce Battle Raging Along Entire Front in the West—Paris Says Five Attacks Were Repulsed—British Lose in Flanders.

London, Feb. 15.—Furious fighting is general along the western front and particularly in the Champagne. The German war office announced the capture of 700 yards of French positions in Champagne, south of Saine Marie-a-Py. At this point 206 officers and men were taken prisoner.

The French official report does not mention the capture of these positions, but says five successive infantry attacks in an effort by the Germans to recapture positions recently taken in Champagne were repulsed. The statement admits the Germans penetrated a French trench near Soissons, but they subsequently were ejected, it added.

The German report says: "British artillery bombarded the town of Lille. Considerable material damage was done, but there was no loss of life or destruction of military property."

In the fighting in the region northwest and west of Vimy up to February 9 we captured nine officers, 682 men, 35 machine guns, 2 mine throwers and stores of various descriptions. Our artillery shelled heavily the enemy's positions between the Oise and Reims with good success.

"Hand grenade battles continue without interruption over the portion of our trenches to the east of Matson de Champagne, which the French occupied February 11. Between the Meuse and the Moselle we destroyed by five large explosions the advanced trenches of the enemy over a front of 30 to 40 yards.

"Lively artillery fighting is proceeding in Lorraine and in the Vosges. South of Russes, east of St. Die, a German detachment penetrated advanced portions of the enemy's position and captured more than 30 chasseurs. "Our aeroplanes bombarded enemy positions and the railway establishments at La Panne and Poperinghe."

The French official statement also reports: "To the north of Vie-Sur-Aisne our artillery dispersed enemy detachments which had advanced as far as our wire entanglements."

### FRENCH CRUISER IS MISSING

Admiral Charner Has Not Been Heard From Since February 8—Torpedoed by Germans?

Paris, Feb. 15.—The following official statement was given out here on Sunday: "The ministry of marine fears for the fate of the cruiser Admiral Charner, which has been patrolling the Syrian coast. No news has been received from the cruiser since February 8, when, according to a German telegram, a submarine sank a French warship."

The Admiral Charner under normal conditions carried a crew of 370. It displaced 4,680 tons. London, Feb. 15.—The British steamship Springwell of 5,513 tons gross has been torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean. The officers and crew were saved. The British steamship Cedarwood has been sunk.

Havre, Feb. 14.—A Belgian official report issued states that the German gunboat Hedwig von Wissmann has been sunk in Lake Tanganyika. Two officers and nineteen sailors were made prisoners. The Belgian and British flotillas engaged suffered no loss.

### GRAHAME-WHITE IS WOUNDED

Noted Flyer Was Commissioned a Lieutenant in the British Army Last Month.

Hazebroeck, France, Feb. 15.—Claude Grahame-White, the British aviator, has been wounded gravely. No details have been obtained. He was commissioned a lieutenant last month.

Lieutenant Grahame-White, one of the best known aviators, won international prominence several years ago by his spectacular flights in England and America. He was victor in many flying contests in the United States and was awarded thousands of dollars in prizes.

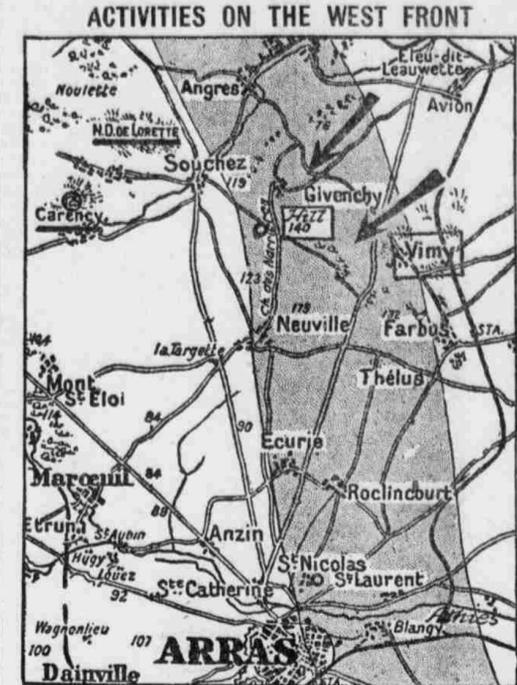
Lieutenant Grahame-White's wife, formerly Miss Dorothy Taylor of New York, obtained last month a decree for the restitution of her conjugal rights, an action which in England is a preliminary step to a suit for divorce.

### Wilson Visits Fortress.

Newport News, Va., Feb. 14.—President Wilson visited Fortress Monroe and inspected the great guns that guard the entrance to Chesapeake bay. Accompanied by Mrs. Wilson, he landed from the naval yacht Mayflower.

### Prince to Wed on March 11.

London, Feb. 15.—A dispatch to the London Telegraph company from Amsterdam says Emperor William has announced his decision that the marriage of Prince Joachim is to take place at Potsdam on March 11.



German attacks west and southwest of Vimy, in the Artois region, resulted in the capture of 800 yards of French first-line trenches. Paris says some of the positions were retaken later. The Artois region may be the scene of a new German offensive on a large scale. It is known that there have been many new German troops rushed to Flanders and northern France recently.

## TO SINK ARMED SHIPS HITS AT L. D. BRANDEIS

VESSELS WITH GUNS WILL BE DESTROYED BY GERMANS.

CLIFFORD THORNE OF IOWA MAKES GRAVE CHARGES.

Declares President's Candidate for Supreme Court Justice Guilty of Infidelity.

Washington, Feb. 11.—Grave charges against Louis D. Brandeis, nominated by President Wilson as Supreme court justice, were made on Wednesday in a public hearing before a subcommittee. Clifford Thorne, chairman of the Iowa railroad commission, caused a sensation when he deliberately told the committee that he believed the president's candidate guilty of:

1. Infidelity, breach of faith and unprofessional conduct in connection with one of the greatest cases of this generation.

2. Committing himself as counsel for the interstate commerce commission to the proposition that a return of 7 1/2 per cent on railroad capital is not adequate, although the commission itself had fixed that rate as an adequate profit.

The charges, delivered in a calm, deliberate tone, took away the breath of the solemn senate subcommittee and made the crowd in the committee room gasp. He reviewed in detail the conduct of himself and Mr. Brandeis in the railroad rate case of 1910 and 1913 before the interstate commerce commission. He sought to show that Mr. Brandeis, after acting for the shippers in 1910, had become attorney for the commission in 1913 and had not acted in good faith. The object of his testimony was to show that the conduct of Brandeis was unbecoming a lawyer of "judicial temperament" and that on railroad questions the Supreme court candidate was already committed and would not be able to act judicially if such questions came before him as a judge of the highest court.

## NEWS FROM FAR AND NEAR

London, Feb. 14.—The Turks have resumed the massacre of Armenians, according to a dispatch from Bucharest. Two Greeks have been executed in Constantinople.

Paris, Feb. 14.—The Fournier agency, the most important news organization in France after the Havas agency, has been suspended until further notice for issuing false news.

Washington, Pa., Feb. 12.—Fire believed to be of incendiary origin destroyed the machine shop of the Jessop Steel mill, an English concern, which is employed on war orders. The loss was \$20,000.

Berlin, Feb. 14 (by wireless).—"According to reports from Rotterdam," says the Overseas News agency, "the British authorities at Falmouth took from the steamer Colria, bound to South America, the entire mail for Canada and the United States."

Canada Enlists 1,000 a Day. Ottawa, Ont., Feb. 14.—Each day for the last month a thousand men have enlisted in Canada for service overseas. It would be difficult to provide instructors, rifles and clothing for a larger daily number of recruits.

Whitlock Acts as Best Man. London, Feb. 14.—Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, was best man at the wedding on Friday in Brussels of Charles Carstairs of Philadelphia and Helene Guinotte, the daughter of a burgo-master.

\$300,000 Fire at Cornell. Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 15.—Morse hall, erected in 1890 and containing Cornell university's chemical laboratories and scientific equipment, was destroyed by fire of undetermined origin. The loss is estimated at \$300,000.

## USE OF DIVER UPHELD

U. S. NOTE TO POWERS DENIES RIGHT TO ARM LINERS FOR DEFENSE.

### GERMAN EDICT IS APPROVED

Americans May Be Warned Not to Travel on Belligerent Ships Which Carry Guns for Protection Against Submarine Attacks.

Washington, Feb. 14.—The declaration by the central powers of their purpose after March 1 next to regard armed merchant ships as warships and sink them on sight is in exact accordance with the new policy of the United States as laid down by the American note of January 18.

It is expected President Wilson now will give instructions to all port officials directing them to consider armed merchantmen as auxiliary cruisers and to apply to them the rules under which such vessels must depart within twenty-four hours after arrival or after necessary repairs are made or stores taken on board.

It is expected further that warnings will be issued directing Americans not to travel on belligerent armed merchant ships.

The note, by direction of the secretary of state to American ambassadors, was addressed to the European belligerents in connection with the recognition of submarines as commerce destroyers and the desirability of the disarmament of belligerent merchantmen.

Its text in part is as follows: "It is a matter of the deepest interest to my government to bring to an end, if possible, the dangers of life which attend the use of submarines as at present employed in destroying enemy commerce on the high seas, since on any merchant vessel of belligerent nationality there may be citizens of the United States who have taken passage or members of the crew in the exercise of their recognized rights as neutrals."

"While I am fully alive to the appalling loss of life among noncombatants, regardless of age or sex, which has resulted from the present method of destroying merchant vessels without removing the persons on board to places of safety and while I view that practice as contrary to those humane principles which should control belligerents in the conduct of their naval operations, I do not feel that a belligerent should be deprived of the proper use of submarines in the invasion of commerce, since those instruments of war have proved their effectiveness in this practical branch of warfare on the high seas."

"Your government will understand that in seeking a formula or rule I approach it of necessity from the point of view of a neutral, but I believe that it will be equally efficacious in preserving the lives of noncombatants on merchant vessels of belligerent nationalities."

"My comments on this subject are predicated on the following propositions: "1. A noncombatant has a right to traverse the high seas in a merchant vessel entitled to fly a belligerent flag, to rely upon the observance of the rules of international law and principles of humanity, and if the vessel is approached by a naval vessel of another belligerent the merchant vessel of enemy nationality should not be attacked without being ordered to stop."

"2. An enemy merchant vessel when ordered to do so by a belligerent submarine should immediately stop."

"3. Such vessel should not be attacked after being ordered to stop unless it attempts to flee or resist. In case it ceases to flee or resist, the attack should be discontinued."

"4. In the event that it is impossible to place a prize crew on board of an enemy merchant vessel, or to convey it into port, the vessel may be sunk, provided the crew and passengers have been removed to a place of safety."

"It would therefore appear to be a reasonable and reciprocal just arrangement if it could be agreed by the opposing belligerents that submarines should be caused to adhere strictly to the rules of international law in the matter of stopping and searching merchant vessels, determining their belligerent nationality and removing the crews and passengers to places of safety before sinking the vessels as prizes of war, and that merchant vessels of belligerent nationality should be prohibited from carrying any armament whatsoever."

"I should add that my government is impressed with the reasonableness of the argument that a merchant vessel should be held to be an auxiliary cruiser and so treated by a neutral as well as by a belligerent government and is seriously considering instructing its officials accordingly."

Won't Be St. Louis Delegate. Washington, Feb. 15.—Secretary McAdoo will not go as a delegate to the national Democratic convention at St. Louis. His friends in New York were preparing to send him as a delegate at large from that state.

Pope Modernizes Service. Rome, Feb. 15.—Pope Benedict has issued a decree to priests in all countries that hereafter at Sunday mass, after reading the evangel in Latin they shall repeat it in the language of their hearers.

## GOSSIP FROM STATE HOUSE

Governor Morehead has issued a proclamation calling attention to the importance of securing good seed corn for planting this season.

Franklin C. Hamer of Omaha has sent his personal filing to Secretary of State Pool as a candidate at the republican primaries for state treasurer.

Henry Richmond has obtained the governor's consent to speak at the legislative league banquet to be given in Lincoln Thursday, February 24, at 6 p. m. This will be the fifth annual banquet of the league.

The committee in charge of the celebration of the state's fiftieth anniversary is making elaborate preparations for the production of a program of Nebraska's history and progress since its admission to the union.

Announcement is made that a fund of \$250 is to be given to the state university by the Carnegie Endowment fund to be expended for course of instruction on international relations and on South America next summer.

The village of Osmond, Pierce county, has registered \$12,000 of bonds in the office of the state auditor. The bonds were voted for the construction of a town hall and jail combined and have been brought by the state.

Frank Coffey, state labor commissioner, was elected vice president of the National Farm Labor exchange, an organization designed to work for the systematic handling of demand and supply of hands, which has just closed its session at Kansas City.

Robert Ross has filed a petition with Secretary of State Pool to have his name placed on the ballot as a presidential candidate on the democratic ticket. A former petition which Ross sent in was thrown out by Mr. Pool because it was not properly drawn.

Nearly 60,000 automobile licenses were issued by Secretary of State Pool during the year 1915, and he is expecting the number this year to go to 70,000 or more. The records of his office show that 59,140 licenses were made out last year, an increase of 18,542 over 1914.

The Nebraska Telephone company has been granted permission by the state railway commission to issue \$4,000,000 of new notes, bearing 4 1/2 per cent, for the purpose of refunding an equal amount of 6 per cent notes about to fall due. The new series will be dated April 1, 1916, and will mature February 1, 1918.

The state railway commission has allowed the Hamilton county Farmers telephone association to increase rates at most of its exchanges 25 and 50 cents a month. The association is co-operative and had never paid any dividends and does not intend to in the future. The increased rates will go back into improvements and betterments.

Failure of countries of the world to find substitutes for German dies has sent the price of blue overalls in this state sky high—from \$8.00 to \$12.50 a dozen for the kind the state board of control has to purchase for state wards. Thus the cutting off of the trade with the old country is a direct drain on the taxpayers of Nebraska in at least one way that the board of control realizes very keenly.

As soon as members of the state board of control have received transcripts of the proceedings at Norfolk last week when Dr. W. O. Guttery of the state hospital was complained of by various inmates, ward attendants and officials, they will call Dr. Guttery in to give testimony in his own behalf. He has asked this and it will be granted in line with the first announcements of the board when the Guttery matter came up.

Gustav Carlson has brought suit in district court to recover judgment for \$1,572.82 against the United States Fidelity & Guaranty company, and Harvey E. Gladfelter. The suit is under the provisions of the workman's compensation act, Carlson asking for a commutation settlement in a lump sum of his pension of \$6 a week now being paid by the defendants. He was injured July 6, 1916, while working as a carpenter for Gladfelter at Central City.

There are now 139 Nebraska high schools ready to enter the state basketball tournament at the university March 8 to 11. The tournament has been known as the biggest event of its kind in the country and the coming affair will be the biggest ever held in Nebraska.

The supreme court has granted an extension of sixty days to railroad companies for filing briefs in the appeal case regarding the validity of class rates established by the railway commission.

Six dollars conscience money has been received by State Treasurer G. E. Hall in a letter mailed at Spokane. The money is in return for property "appropriated" during a session of the Nebraska legislature. The writer who does not give his name did not wait for an appropriation bill, but helped himself to some property belonging to the state of Nebraska. His letter says: "Enclosed is \$6 which is to pay for property appropriated during a session of the legislature. It will more than cover the amount." The word "more" was underlined.

## HOME TOWN HELPS

HIS VISION OF FUTURE CITY

French Architect Sees Great Changes to Be Brought About in the Years to Come.

At a recent gathering of world-renowned architects Edouard Henard, architect for the city of Paris, presented a paper which included a number of novel suggestions as to the requirements in the city plan of the future. He predicted that public service within the next quarter of a century will include many details not yet even under consideration. Most of these are to be supplied by tube and provision for a perfect network of service tubes must be made in city planning. They would seriously interfere with present arrangements.

Vacuum cleaning may be one of these and it will require a pipe from every house for the pneumatic dust removal which will be regarded as an essential part of public health work. As the uses of cold air increase, other tubes will supply it to lower the temperature as desired and for the distribution of fresh air from the sea or the mountains. Mr. Henard emphasized the feasibility of this fresh air supply as a health measure, because of the fact that a meter of fresh air from a nearby street contained 6,000 disease germs, while the same amount from the mountains of the sea need contain almost none. As coal oil is largely used for fuel purposes in Paris and is productive of less smoke and dust than other fuels, he suggests the possibility of an oil pipe service for all residences similar to the gas pipes now in use.

The old idea that the street should be level with the ground may in future be considered erroneous. It should be sufficiently above the surface it is held, to give room for all these service utilities between it and the ground. The adjacent houses should have basement floors. The sidewalks and roadways should be built like continuous substantial bridges, which after proper construction, would not need to be mended with except for repairs. They should be supported by walls of masonry parallel to the adjacent houses and on a level with the second story.

Such a plan would make the modern city street two stories, the upper part for pedestrians and light weight vehicles, the lower for service and heavy traffic. This arrangement has already been introduced in Chicago for traffic between the railway stations and certain private warehouses. Re-enforced concrete roofs, Mr. Henard holds, will provide gardens and also landing places for the aeroplanes which will come into more general use. Garages and hangars will be available below the surface and great elevators will lift these machines from their subterranean quarters as desired.

The beginning of these innovations is said to be already in sight. At least one large American hotel has already provided a roof landing for aeroplanes. New York has now a public playground and garden built upon bridge trestling fifty feet from the ground.

BEST TREES FOR THE STREET

Selection Should by No Means Be Allowed to Be a Mere Matter of Haphazard.

As to the planting of street trees it is well before coming to any definite decision to study the special situation carefully and to consult a reliable nurseryman and then plant with a fixed determination to give each tree every possible chance to make good, which means protection from insects, giving water when needed, insisting that drivers do not leave their horses near the trees where they can gnaw the bark, and last but not least, seeing that the trees have an occasional pruning. The following is a list of the best standard street trees: Rock and Norway Maples, the foliage turning a rich gold and crimson in the autumn; American Ash, which has beautiful compound foliage, dark green above and lighter beneath, and turns from green to yellow and then to a purplish tint in the autumn; English Elm, which is very ornamental and retains its leaves longer than any other variety in the autumn, but which should be protected by spraying from the gypsy moth and elm beetles; American Linden, which flowers in July, but as the blossoms are small the falling petals do not litter the ground; Ginkgo, a Japanese tree, growing to a height of some forty to sixty feet and robust enough to endure general city planting; Sycomore and Oriental Plane, the latter a rapid grower and singularly free from insects. The Blue Gum tree may be also added to the list in southern climates.

Many Mislead Articles.

Protectors against rain seem to be the most easily forgotten impediments that the traveler carries. During a recent week 157 articles were left in trains of the Chicago & Northwestern railway. Of these, 24 were umbrellas and 15 were raincoats. These articles were probably carried by unusually forehanded travelers, but doubtless the clouds cleared off and the careful citizens became preoccupied in fair weather thoughts.